

# NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service  
Fruit and Vegetable Programs  
Market News Branch

Federal Market News Service  
1400 Independence Ave, SW  
STOP 0238

Washington, DC 20250

Phone: 202-720- 2175 FAX: 202-720-0547

Website: [www.marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv](http://www.marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv)  
[www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/fvmhoney.pdf](http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/fvmhoney.pdf)

Number XXIX - #3

Issued Monthly

April 15, 2009

## HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF March, 2009

### IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY -

( # Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

#### CALIFORNIA

Clover	white	\$1.35	-	\$1.36
Mixed Flowers	white	\$1.35	-	\$1.44
Wildflowers	light amber	\$1.19	-	\$1.29

#### FLORIDA

Mixed Flowers	white	\$1.30	-	\$1.40
Mixed Flowers	light amber	\$1.20	-	\$1.30

#### DAKOTAS

Clover	white	\$1.33	-	\$1.45
--------	-------	--------	---	--------

#### MONTANA

Clover	white	\$1.35	-	\$1.45
--------	-------	--------	---	--------

Prices paid to Canadian Beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.

Province Not Reported

Mixed Flowers	white	\$1.33	-	\$1.45
---------------	-------	--------	---	--------

Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

#### EAST COAST

##### Argentina

Mixed Flowers	white	\$1.25	-	\$1.45
---------------	-------	--------	---	--------

##### Brazil

Mixed Flowers	white	\$1.22	-	\$1.44
Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.10	-	\$1.19
Mixed Flowers	Organic white	\$1.35	-	\$1.66

## COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING MARCH, 2009

**APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV):** March had wide temperature fluctuations and spring is taking its sweet time to arrive. Temperatures for the month were about 5-10 degrees below average with Maryland reporting only four days higher than normal for the month. Snow was lacking this winter resulting in overall District soil moisture levels at the lowest in years. There was some precipitation in the form of rain and sleet; however, it wasn't enough to bring soil moisture up to normal levels. The current forecast has predicted much needed rain for all areas in the District. Colonies experienced winter losses and early estimates are at the 35-50% range due mostly to starvation from low fall honey stores and despite additional feeding. Many beekeepers expected losses at these levels and heavily ordered packaged bees. These packaged bees have been arriving. However, the cooler than normal temperatures and cloud cover was keeping bee activity at a minimum. Several colonies have been returning from California almond crop pollination and are returning very healthy. The rest will return in the next 1-2 weeks. The Appalachian District is still fairly cool so some colonies are taking cleansing flights in the upper elevations when weather permits. However, the lower lying areas of Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia, which are generally warmer, are seeing bees gather pollen on red maples and spring blooming wildflowers.

**ALABAMA:** "Nectar is pouring in" according to one beekeeper in North Alabama. Good colonies are storing considerable amounts of nectar in North and South Alabama. Despite higher than usual colony losses through the winter, (starvation mainly) honey bees are expanding well. Bees are raising many drones and swarming has already begun in South Alabama. Rain in South Alabama has slowed bees down some. Nectar sources appear to be redbud, henbit, maple, wild mustard, hollies, and a variety of flowering trees and other wildflowers. Beekeepers in North Alabama are confronting lots of small hive beetles left over from 2008 and are catching many beetles in traps. Inspectors have been seeing mites in drone cells but populations of mites don't appear to be affecting brood production. Some European Foulbrood has been observed.

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures were above normal for the first two thirds of the month, but were below normal for the rest of the month. Temperatures ranged from a high of 94° F in Roll to a low of -8° F at the Grand Canyon. Precipitation levels were below normal. For the year, 0 of 22 stations are reporting above normal precipitation levels in Arizona. Many Arizona bee colonies have returned to the state after spending the past few months out of state pollinating fruit and nut trees. Desert and plant bloom were the main sources for nectar and pollen. In addition, fruit, nut and citrus bloom also served as sources. Demand for honey remained good.

**ARKANSAS:** Not available at time of publish.

**CALIFORNIA:** The month of March, especially in the beginning of the month brought significant precipitation to the state, especially in the north. The month ended with very warm daytime temperatures for the time of year. However, overnight low temperatures were below seasonal normal. All colonies of bees have been removed from the almond orchards. Many bees, including out-of-state bees were moved into stone fruit orchards. Bees remained in dried plums in northern areas, and were also feeding on wildflowers, peaches, plums, nectarines and apricots and eucalyptus. Coastal bees were placed on spring pasture and were also feeding on wildflowers (Mustard, Fiddleneck, Filaree, and others) and eucalyptus bloom, but due to insufficient moisture, that will be short lived. The prospects for sage honey production in central California does not look promising, as there is a lack of moisture in those areas also. The plants are green to the eye, but there is little, if any, good ground moisture. California queen bees are being shipped, and beekeepers are beginning to make their spring divides. The sugar trucks will be rolling again. Most colonies came out of almond pollination in good shape, but now are needing feed.

Pollination fees were anywhere from \$150.00-175.00 per hive.

California beekeepers earned nearly \$26 million last year for their honey. There were 360,000 hives based in California in 2008. However, beekeepers from other states increase that number annually to nearly a million for almond pollination season. California honey production in 2008 was 35 percent above the 2007 mark. A federal government report says more than 18 million pounds was produced. At 360,000, the number of bee colonies was up 6 percent from the previous year. Prices honey producers earn was also higher at \$1.41, or 31 percent more than in 2008. California continues to rank third in honey production behind North and South Dakota.

**COLORADO:** Most Colorado beekeepers are now moving bees out of California as the almond pollination ended later than usual. One had a load on the road headed for Colorado and three loads headed for the Great Bend area of Southwest Texas. He said Texas has had a lot of moisture and there was a lot of bloom for their bees in the form of mostly weeds and Mesquite now, with Cat Claw expected soon. The beekeepers took advantage of the Texas weather and early bloom to split colonies and raise queens. Most Colorado bees won't head home until mid-May to around June 20 in the mountain valleys. Colorado beekeepers expect honey production to be limited.

**FLORIDA:** The citrus flow has started with most areas experiencing a good season. Some areas are having the flow interrupted by cool weather and rain. Gallberry, Ti Ti and Tupelo will be starting shortly. Many hives that returned from California almond pollination are now headed North to pollinate other crops. Overall, Florida should be in good production until about the beginning of June.

**GEORGIA:** Bees were beginning to show some activity and blooms continued to build up for the Spring feeding cycles. Some apple tree, blueberry and wild flower type blossoms have been feeding the bees and encouraging population growth in the hives. In the Southern part of the state, some beekeepers have been utilizing the Orange blossoms in North Florida. Weather was a mix of mild days, cool evenings and some intermittent rain. Heavy downpours have been reported throughout the state late in the month, holding earlier drought conditions to a minimum. No serious management of hives has started yet in the northern part of the state, but a good start for development and buildup in the hives has occurred with the milder temperatures. Most of the hives are waiting for more consistent warmer weather to get them more active. What little activity that has occurred has been used for winter feed by the bees keeping the hives in mostly good condition and allowing for a stronger population growth and development of the newly hatched. So far, it appears to be a normal to average amount of winter loss, and no major problems that would affect the hives. Some beekeepers have encountered a few problems with dysentery, possibly from Nosema Apis. The Red Maple blossoms are finishing up in the southern part of the state and other blooms from Tai Tai, Hen Bit and Wild Clover are now activating the feeding cycles, while waiting for the Blackberry, Tulip Poplar and fruit trees to flourish in the next two weeks.

**IDAHO:** Idaho bees were scattered throughout the Central Valley (San Joaquin) of California enjoying the last of the almond bloom as March becomes April. The almond bloom started late and finished fast this year. Weather played a major impact in the shortened pollination season. Had almond growers not been growing several varieties of almond trees, the season would have been over before it started. Bees are coming out of the almond orchards in fairly good health, but not as good as most seasons. Many Idaho bees are headed home to rest for the upcoming alfalfa bloom. Some producers will be artificially feeding bees until the bloom comes as Idaho is suffering through a late spring this year. Snow, cold and wind seem to be the topic of conversation, this year, not sun, warm and what's blooming. The orange groves of California are attracting a few Idaho bees, but not the number that other years have attracted. The uncomfortable situation around the mandarin orange debacle has put a black mark on orange pollination, simply because the orange grower doesn't necessarily pay the beekeeper for pollination. Many Idaho bees are going into other Southwest regions to recover, rest, build numbers, and re-queen.

**ILLINOIS:** Beekeepers reported most of the hives in northern sections had overwintered well. There were some warmer days which allowed for cleansing flights. The main floral source has been crocus bloom. The trees were showing some budding toward the end of the month. Beekeepers continued supplemental feeding. Central and southern area beekeepers reported hives were working Red Bud bloom, Magnolia bloom, and floral sources of periwinkle, daffodil, and dandelion. A temperature ranged from mid 50's to lower 70's for daytime highs to mid 30's and 40's overnight. The last weekend of the month a cold front produced measurable snowfall in northern sections and rain in southern sections. Some of the floral sources in lowland areas had slow frost damage due to the cold temperatures. Honey and wax retail sales were good. Bulk honey movement was reported as slow.

**INDIANA:** Most areas of central and southern Indiana reported dry weather conditions which had limited spring forage and flower bloom. Temperatures moderated over the central and southern region while in northern sections colder conditions continued. Very few floral sources were reported for bees to work and consisted mainly of limited dandelions and crocus. During the last weekend of the month, a measurable snowfall was reported in northern areas and rainfall in the central and southern sections. Southern section honeybees were working red bud and magnolia. Honey movement was moderate.

**IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA:** Not available at time of publish.

**KENTUCKY:** As March ends, warm weather has arrived and has resulted in a nice early bloom. There are reports of many very healthy hives, but no reports of swarming yet. Winter loss reports from beekeepers are mixed, with some reporting moderate losses, but many with lower losses. March rainfall and good soil moisture has made continued spring bloom outlook promising.

**LOUISIANA:** Not available at time of publish.

**MICHIGAN:** Beekeepers spent much of the month preparing for the upcoming honey production season. Beekeepers have been checking colonies, providing supplemental feeding, and restocking where necessary to compensate for any winter season losses. A number of bees have returned to the state from the southeastern United States after pollinating new crops in that area. Maple served as a pollen and nectar source in the state. Demand for honey remained good.

**MINNESOTA:** Minnesota beekeepers were busy going through their colonies and moving them out of California. One Minnesota producer is not only hauling bees home to Minnesota, but is also shipping bees to Louisiana. They have found a nice niche of a climate for raising queens. Those Louisiana bees are producing a nice honey flow now feeding on wild fruit such as Thorn Apples, Yellow Jasmine and Honey Locust. The Minnesota bees are going home to artificial feed as no bloom is available until April 15-20 when they'll have some Pussy Willow and Box Elder by end of April.

**MISSISSIPPI:** The colonies appeared to be ahead of schedule with buildup starting to show and management of the hives occurring in the southern portion of the state, while the northern and central parts are less active. Temperatures have fluctuated up and down and most beekeepers were in need of warmer weather to stimulate activity in the hives. Blooms from the Red Maple blossoms, Spring Tai Tai and Hen Bit have given a jump start to a good buildup in the hives. Some areas have reported little flow due to a slow start from the Fall season keeping hives less active in preparation for Spring activity. So far, any losses seem to be a mixed bag of reviews depending on the area of the state. Some beekeepers have mite problems while with others it has not been a major problem. In the southern part of the state most beekeepers were expecting most of the activity to occur in early May as more blooms become available. The southern portion expects activity by mid April. General conditions appeared to be normal for this time of year, with beekeepers expecting a good flow of honey for this upcoming season. Moisture appeared to be adequate in some areas with normal rainfall. Others have more moisture than necessary and wet conditions were occasionally problematic.

**MONTANA:** Most areas of Montana received moderate amounts of rain and snow during the month of March, while temperatures for March were slightly below normal. Highs ranged from 40s to 70s and the lows ranged from minus thirties to positive teens. Keepers reported their home bound colonies to be in generally good security. Colonies in cooler areas will remain wrapped in their winter protective layers until later in April, before the Willow trees and dandelions willows buds and dandelions break as nectar sources. Other keepers have begun staging their equipment out in the field and the first week of April will be purchasing and hauling new packages of bees and queens from breeders' home to their locations. By late March, migratory colonies in California were finished with the Almond bloom, and had been moved either into the citrus groves or were being staged, waiting for the late spring to arrive to the Pacific Northwest. Although Northwest weather continued with cooler temperatures and rain showers with snow in the mountains during March and very early April. Keepers and brokers noted pollination booking rates for strong colonies were similar to last year, although some orchardists tried saving money by spacing colonies further apart within orchards. Honey demand was reported to be good.

**NEW ENGLAND:** In New England, the month of March offered unseasonably cold temperatures. It was below freezing for much of the month with mostly single digits overnight and daytime highs in the teens. These temperatures combined with high winds created a low wind chill effect. Precipitation in the form of snowfall covered much of the region resulting in very high moisture levels and should provide conditions for abundant pollen and nectar sources. Early Spring ornamentals such as pussy willow, skunk cabbage and red (swamp red) maple as well as yellow pollen from crocus, daffodil and witch hazel has started in a limited way. Beekeepers reported that bees overwintered well despite little activity and sparse flowering due to the very cold temperatures. There were some early reports of winter losses due to starvation. In northern elevations, these colonies will remain wrapped in their protective layers thru March into April and will receive supplemental feedings of protein/pollen patties and candy boards. Keepers in southern New England are feeding to stimulate brood rearing in wintered over hives. Purportedly there has been a strong demand for packaged bees, nucs, and queens. This most likely due to the heavy colony losses and, in particular, in parts of the region where keepers are planning on replacing lost colonies. The movement, supply, and demand for natural honey and wax remained very good with prices unchanged.

**NEW YORK:** Toward the end of March, bees remaining in New York were able to make cleansing flights. Over the next month, many migratory bees are expected to return to the state from the Southeast, where they spent the winter months pollinating crops. Demand for honey remained good.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Despite above normal precipitation levels during March, the drought still remains a problem for North Carolina. Even though the rains will bring a green spring, officials are concerned more about the groundwater supplies. The temperatures averaged 58° to 61° for the highs and 36° to 40° for the lows throughout the state. A small number of Bee Schools continued throughout March. The North Carolina State Beekeepers Association jointly with the South Carolina Beekeepers Association held their Spring Conference, March 6-7, in Rock Hill, South Carolina. Some problems with Varroa Mites and Nosema Disease have been reported. A low bee population is a concern to state Apiary Specialists. North Carolina Department of Agriculture is doing a survey of colonies that have been affected to try to determine the cause of the losses. This could affect the pollination of various crops in the state. Beekeepers are being encouraged to buy queens and increase the number of hives. Bees are working Red Maple and Clover and some Spicewood. Honey sales remained excellent for available supplies.

**NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA:** Beekeepers have begun spring work locally and in California. Generally, the bees are looking good. Beekeepers are busy making splits in preparation for the upcoming honey flow. However, there are reports of colonies that didn't seem to make as much honey during the bloom as other years most likely due rainy, cool weather and the late start. Most areas have had some good moisture this winter and hope that it will translate into good clover and other crops this Spring.

**OHIO:** Bees across Ohio took cleansing flights during the past month. Beekeepers have been checking colonies and providing supplemental feeding where needed. Demand for honey has been good.

**OKLAHOMA:** Pollen and nectar sources in Northern Oklahoma were cedar maple and red bud trees. Colonies were in good condition. Temperatures were cold and rainfall was scarce, although some areas had snow. Supply and demand were good.

Pollen and nectar sources in Southern Oklahoma were from pine trees, clover, henbane, forsythia and various fruit trees. Colonies were strong and braking cluster. Weather conditions were dry, with a few days of warm temperatures and then a cold front with snow on March 27<sup>th</sup>. Supplies were very low and demand was extremely high. Some believe there were CCD losses in the state when clusters started to break and there were unhealthy bees. Some beekeepers reported losses up to 50 percent from this.

**OREGON:** For the month of March, most weather stations reported temperatures and precipitation slightly below average. More precipitation through the state would be welcomed to prevent decreased forage availability in the coming months. The California almond pollination seemed to have gone fairly well for most keepers, with cool weather for the start before warming up during the days to more seasonal temperatures. A surplus supply of colonies was noted to meet demand for pollination services, resulting in a wide range in rental fees. By month's end, some keepers were transporting colonies home to Oregon for the start of the early lower elevation tree fruit pollination season. Weather in Oregon generally remained cool and damp the first week of April, with the early bloom currently at least a week late. Other colonies remained in California for citrus pollination, or waiting for the Oregon weather to warm slightly. Colony health was reported to be generally good. The demand for honey was also said to be good. According to figures from the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS), for 2008 Oregon had 50,000 honey producing colonies (up 4,000 from the previous year), 2,150,000 pounds of honey were produced with a total production value of \$3,182,000, up from the 1,978,000 pounds of honey produced with a value of 2,591,000 in 2007. The average per pound price for honey in Oregon in 2008 was \$1.48, up from the 2007 average of \$1.31 per pound.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Not available at time of publish.

**TENNESSEE:** March has been very moist. Beekeepers saw an excellent nectar flow throughout the state. Sources of pollen and nectar in the state include red maple, mulberry and horticulture plantings. There were some losses due to starvation and noseema.

**TEXAS:** Pollen sources were from dandelion, elm and redbud trees, and flowering landscape plants. There were very few nectar sources. Colonies were starting off fair. Brood patterns continued to grow. Conditions were good at the end of the month. Weather was warm with several good rain days improving soil conditions and, in turn, should greatly improve spring flowering. There was no surplus honey flow. Demand continued to improve for honey and the supply was getting tight. The demand for honey is up this year. Consumers are interested in honey from small producers. Most sideliners are out of honey and are buying, if they continue to pack.

**UTAH:** Utah beekeepers are busy hauling bees out of the almond orchards now, as the almond bloom is ending. They are going through those colonies to check condition, put in new queens as needed, and taking care of any other situations or health matters that they find. One Utah producer, after going through their colonies, will be hauling his bees to the Fresno-Ridley area of California and putting them into orange groves. Not everyone goes into the orange groves. The few that do are indicating they'll not receive a cash payment for pollination fees, but will benefit by producing orange honey. Orange bloom is expected to begin by April 1. The bees are coming out of the almonds worse than the last two years. The almond bloom was delayed, then came and went fast. Weather has been a concern throughout the almond pollination. Rain, wind storm, threat of storm, etc, has kept bees in their hives-boxes. Bees were not able to get out and fly as much as they normally do in the California almond pollination season. Beekeepers are reporting that the almond blossoms were pollinated and almond growers will see a good crop. No one is reporting that they are going to artificially feed any of their bees, as most are headed into areas with a good food source for their bees. If the bees aren't able to make honey they'll have enough honey production for the bees to take care of themselves, split colonies, make queens and increase their bee population.

**WASHINGTON:** Despite some issues with contracting the almond pollination generally went well. Beekeepers will be reviewing the contracts for next year. Hives are now being positioned for fruit pollination. The almonds were running a bit behind due to cooler weather, and most crops are running a bit behind normal all the way up the West coast. Some areas are still showing snow on the ground in Washington. Bees overwintered locally have fared well in some areas. Trees are beginning to break dormancy and soft fruit and cherry blooms are expected soon.

**WISCONSIN:** As winter hangs on, most areas reported some snowfall over the month. Temperatures were mostly seasonal with 30s to 50's for daytime highs and low to mid 20's overnight. There were a few days mid month with unseasonable sixties and seventies reported. Beekeepers reported most hives were in good condition and supplemental feeding continued. Honey sales were good at retail and wholesale levels.

## U.S Exports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	February 2009		Year to Date	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
<b>COMB &amp; NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>				
Aruba	2,544	14,214	3,824	22,061
Bahamas; The	1,385	7,141	1,385	7,141
Barbados	617	4,727	3,610	21,804
Bermuda	0	0	1,287	7,742
Cayman Islands	0	0	636	3,269
China; Peoples Republic of	0	0	6,369	27,323
Iceland	0	0	1,814	4,877
Indonesia	4,880	11,845	7,776	27,997
Japan	5,728	24,118	32,070	137,550
Kuwait	16,563	86,436	16,563	86,436
Pakistan	0	0	5,028	20,929
Panama	1,745	9,109	3,475	18,219
Philippines	910	3,968	13,278	33,988
Saudi Arabia	0	0	18,467	85,691
United Arab Emirates	0	0	40,112	97,364
Yemen	26,672	137,750	66,544	197,550
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>61,044</b>	<b>299,308</b>	<b>222,238</b>	<b>799,941</b>

	February 2009		Year to Date	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
<b>NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -</b>				
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	2,558	7,480
Australia	755	3,429	12,045	37,009
Bahamas; The	1,623	6,260	5,527	16,120
Canada	47,818	176,547	111,261	412,053
Cayman Islands	0	0	318	4,362
China; Peoples Republic of	22,940	55,680	24,409	59,601
Ecuador	3,976	9,652	3,976	9,652
Hong Kong	2,195	7,278	2,195	7,278
Indonesia	133,980	220,875	133,980	220,875
Japan	36,089	121,642	56,506	195,966
Korea; Republic of	0	0	3,251	7,484
Malaysia	10,181	31,085	20,362	62,170
Netherlands	11,721	35,318	11,721	35,318
Netherlands Antilles (exc. Aruba)	485	3,116	485	3,116
Philippines	0	0	1,366	7,808
Saudi Arabia	18,400	77,587	18,400	77,587
Singapore	3,992	29,144	3,992	29,144
United Arab Emirates	16,741	95,965	17,473	99,715
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>310,896</b>	<b>873,578</b>	<b>429,825</b>	<b>1,292,738</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>371,940</b>	<b>1,172,886</b>	<b>652,063</b>	<b>2,092,679</b>

## U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	February 2009			Year to Date		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
<b>WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>						
Argentina	18,064	48,592	49,108	148,414	436,865	440,672
Australia	0	0	0	19,500	48,750	50,750
Brazil	56,460	135,495	142,085	75,220	182,395	191,169
Canada	930,401	2,710,970	2,725,724	1,334,646	3,853,258	3,874,662
India	819,262	1,719,863	1,889,863	1,147,213	2,572,766	2,821,416
Indonesia	32,280	63,545	66,545	108,840	190,635	206,435
Japan	15	3,534	4,011	15	3,534	4,011
Switzerland	0	0	0	353	2,583	2,678
United Kingdom	846	7,983	8,367	846	7,983	8,367
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1,857,328</b>	<b>4,689,982</b>	<b>4,885,703</b>	<b>2,835,047</b>	<b>7,298,769</b>	<b>7,600,160</b>

**EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -**

Argentina	76,080	222,349	229,949	76,080	222,349	229,949
Brazil	286,007	617,832	648,755	532,707	1,189,484	1,247,541
France	0	0	0	1,782	18,806	20,306
Hungary	18,900	50,085	52,585	18,900	50,085	52,585
India	328,800	644,606	680,506	384,600	753,470	796,570
Malaysia	427,280	674,399	754,837	817,040	1,289,579	1,445,341
Mexico	0	0	0	39,247	94,193	95,193
Mongolia	108,996	108,996	125,346	217,992	217,992	252,342
Taiwan	287,100	488,070	527,585	287,100	488,070	527,585
Ukraine	38,280	97,231	101,731	38,280	97,231	101,731
Vietnam	37,120	31,552	35,952	37,120	31,552	35,952
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1,608,563</b>	<b>2,935,120</b>	<b>3,157,246</b>	<b>2,450,848</b>	<b>4,452,811</b>	<b>4,805,095</b>

	February 2009			Year to Date		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
<b>LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE</b>						
Argentina	106,929	356,744	364,963	149,845	485,445	499,472
Austria	235	2,173	2,239	235	2,173	2,239
Brazil	870,039	1,892,012	1,990,563	1,833,762	4,037,722	4,243,242
Canada	0	0	0	36,299	131,429	132,029
Hong Kong	3,636	23,028	24,046	3,636	23,028	24,046
India	147,440	290,360	313,898	147,440	290,360	313,898
Italy	0	0	0	152	6,059	6,330
Mexico	37,200	107,880	108,060	37,403	111,840	112,176
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	4,270	39,122	41,318	4,270	39,122	41,318
Pakistan	0	0	0	17,920	39,424	41,824
Peru	0	0	0	7,506	47,164	48,548
Spain	0	0	0	6,841	12,066	12,537
Thailand	300	2,849	3,849	300	2,849	3,849
Vietnam	930,680	1,732,576	1,890,545	1,676,730	3,118,958	3,384,737
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2,100,729</b>	<b>4,446,744</b>	<b>4,739,481</b>	<b>3,922,339</b>	<b>8,347,639</b>	<b>8,866,245</b>

**NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED HONEY ---**

Argentina	0	0	0	1,960	9,395	9,606
Brazil	19,095	36,280	38,465	169,763	427,529	450,778
Canada	57,874	159,444	159,447	64,562	172,237	172,440
Dominican Republic	11,160	19,200	20,335	11,160	19,200	20,335
India	0	0	0	55,800	116,064	119,664
Malaysia	0	0	0	19,350	22,200	24,949
Morocco	852	7,084	7,416	852	7,084	7,416
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	8,229	100,436	101,708	14,251	172,165	174,552
Russian Federation	3,846	11,510	12,292	3,846	11,510	12,292
Switzerland	0	0	0	1,882	22,028	23,413
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>101,056</b>	<b>333,954</b>	<b>339,663</b>	<b>343,426</b>	<b>979,412</b>	<b>1,015,445</b>

**COMB AND RETAIL HONEY --**

Australia	8,265	28,425	31,425	9,149	36,675	40,324
Austria	631	7,411	7,883	6,235	31,655	33,436
Brazil	3,672	12,076	12,240	5,881	19,236	19,443
Bulgaria	1,313	6,140	6,987	15,284	54,426	58,068
Canada	103,198	500,378	502,780	183,583	896,198	900,828
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	18,630	36,000	36,001
France	7,405	69,115	71,064	11,758	106,609	109,977
Germany	11,714	50,590	53,090	23,474	96,756	101,256
Greece	0	0	0	5,406	29,448	30,875
India	0	0	0	30,185	75,596	80,396
Italy	6,468	49,613	53,578	6,702	52,202	56,314
Lebanon	4,203	11,144	11,711	4,203	11,144	11,711
Mexico	0	0	0	1,641	11,088	11,688
Moldova; Republic of	311	2,125	2,338	2,304	13,460	14,806
Monaco	0	0	0	2,210	20,921	21,468
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	2,572	18,776	19,576	60,962	142,554	148,417
Poland	3,024	9,828	11,111	10,787	13,518	15,578
Russian Federation	2,494	14,192	15,625	3,844	21,911	24,116
Spain	1,614	7,999	9,139	1,614	7,999	9,139
Switzerland	22,581	51,288	53,630	23,681	64,070	66,961
Taiwan	57,420	97,614	101,129	365,796	618,894	669,896
Turkey	2,714	19,543	20,226	2,714	19,543	20,226
Ukraine	15,494	39,492	43,387	15,494	39,492	43,387
United Kingdom	148	2,012	2,092	148	2,012	2,092
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>255,241</b>	<b>997,761</b>	<b>1,029,011</b>	<b>811,685</b>	<b>2,421,407</b>	<b>2,526,403</b>

**FLAVORED HONEY - - -**

China; Peoples Republic of	282	14,400	14,594	282	14,400	14,594
Korea; Republic of	1,200	3,480	3,794	4,303	11,130	11,874
Mexico	965	11,146	11,149	11,085	108,237	109,390
Switzerland	1,242	10,058	10,151	1,242	10,058	10,151
Thailand	17,000	67,580	69,270	17,864	72,580	74,590
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>20,689</b>	<b>106,664</b>	<b>108,958</b>	<b>34,776</b>	<b>216,405</b>	<b>220,599</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,943,606</b>	<b>13,510,225</b>	<b>14,260,062</b>	<b>10,398,121</b>	<b>23,716,443</b>	<b>25,033,947</b>

Source for U. S. Import and Export Data: U.S. Department of Commerce